4161021
2 Cal 671

CINCINNATI
# MEDICAL RECORDER.
*(PUBLISHED BI-WEEKLY.)*

VOLUME LI. No. 10. | CINCINNATI, November 15, 1883. | TERMS. $2.00 per Annum.

Established 1832. | WM. H. COOK, A.M., M.D., Editor and Publisher. | Office: 80 W. 8th St.

*Entered at the Post Office, Cincinnati, as Second-Class Matter.*

***Physio-Medical Physicians***

are partial to formulæ of their own devising. The Wm. S. Merrell Chemical Co. give special attention to the manufacture of Sugar-coated Pills adapted to the individual preference of their friends and customers. Send to them for estimates on lots of three thousand pills and upward—(the smallest quantity that can be perfectly sugar-coated.) Their Sugar-coated Pills are so thoroughly compounded that the *mass remains soft* and is readily soluble. Entrusted to their hands you are in *no danger* of having your pills coated with a large proportion of *chalk* and *china clay*. In ordering or prescribing please specify Wm. S. M. Chem. Co.'s *Soft Mass Pills*.

*Fluid Hydrastis* is a marked success;—the great demand from physicians direct and through the drug trade attests its growing popularity. Order a bottle in your next purchase;—it speaks for itself.

*It is a fact* that Fluid Extracts are offered to physicians at prices which would not pay the cost of manufacture provided the drugs used were of prime quality, and the alcohol of sufficient strength to hold the medicinal properties of the drug in solution. We need not say *how* this can be done; but physicians should be on their guard against medicine the only recommendation of which is its cheapness. The Wm. S. Merrell Chemical Co.'s "*Green Drug Fluid Extracts*" recommend themselves to discriminating physicians of all schools.

The Wm. S. Merrell Chemical Co.'s *Resinoids* and *Alkaloids* are not excelled for *purity* and *reliability*. Sulph. Hydrastia (Berberina) in Crystals; as well as the Muriate, Phosphate, and Principles Combined; Podophyllin, Leptandrin, Nitrate Sanguinarina, and many other leading articles in these lines *originated* with them, and were brought to *present perfection* through their investigations.

As an *adjurant* to disguise and cover the bitter taste of the Cinchona Salts, Epsom Salt, Aloes, Colocynth, Cascara Sagrada, etc., in whatever form administered, *Aromatic Elixir Licorice* has no equal. The Wm. S. Merrell Chemical Co. are its manufacturers.

The Wm. S. Merrell Chemical Co. invite the orders and support of that large and increasing class of practitioners who *know a good quality* of medicine when they see it, and are willing to pay a fair price to secure uniformity and reliability.

*Extract Malt* and its various combinations, prepared at the new laboratory of the Wm. S. Merrell Chemical Co. are worthy the attention of every physician. Put up in bottles of one-and-a-quarter pounds;—$7.50 per dozen.

Please specify "Wm. S. M. Chem. Co.'s" preparations; especially when ordering from houses who are in the habit of sending you *their own*, or the preparations of other manufacturers.

---

The WM. S. MERRELL CHEMICAL Co. sends its Pamphlet Prices Current and other printed matter to any Physician or Druggist who makes application.

BOSTON MEDICAL
JUN 15 1962
LIBRARY

II.

# SOME NEWER REMEDIES

**PARKE, DAVIS & CO. respectfully announce to the medical profession and the drug trade that they have now on hand and are prepared to furnish on orders the following articles of more recent introduction to the Materia Medica:**

## EUPHORBIA PILULIFERA.

This Australian drug is introduced as a remedy in asthma. The observations which have been conducted with a view to testing the original claims for it in this affection have strongly corroborated them, and there is abundant reason to believe that we have in Euphorbia Pilulifera a very valuable addition to our list of remedies in this troublesome affection. We solicit further reports.

## CONVALLARIA MAJALIS.

(LILY OF THE VALLEY.)

Convallaria majalis lowers the frequency of the cardiac contractions, and at the same time increases their tone and energy. Its action is, in short, that of digitalis, minus the dangers of cumulative action, etc., associated with the action of the latter. It is impossible in the limits of this notice to detail the full value of this important drug, but we are prepared to furnish gratis on application, a full reprint of reports from recent periodical literature bearing on the subject. We would, in conclusion, call attention to the fact that such reports on it as have been furnished by physicians in this country, have invariably been based on effects following the use of our fluid extract of the drug.

## CHAULMOOGRA OIL.

The most prominent effects of Chaulmoogra Oil have been observed from its employment in leprosy, psoriasis, eczema and allied skin affections. It has, indeed, been pronounced by competent authorities to be, by all odds, the most successful agent yet employed in leprosy. In leprosy, psoriasis and eczema it is given internally as well as applied locally. As an external application it is also valuable in the form of a liniment in rheumatic arthritis, rheumatoid affections, sprains, sciatica, etc. It, indeed, promises to be a very valuable addition to stimulating and anodyne embrocations.

## QUEBRACHO.

(*Aspidosperma Quebracho.*)

Quebracho supplies, in its marked properties, a pressing want, especially in the treatment of pneumonia or other affections of the lungs attended by dyspnœa. In such self-limited affections the desideratum is to sustain the patient until the disease shall have run its course, and many have succumbed because of the want of an agent which should do what quebracho is claimed to do. That it is a remedy of indispensable value in acute pulmonary inflammations is attested by abundance of testimony in our possession, and which will be supplied gratuitously, collated from both private and hospital practice.

## OL. PONGAMIÆ GLABRA.

This remedy has attracted attention in India for the rapidity and completeness of its cures in pityriasis and skin diseases of a similar character. Surgeon-Major Dymock, of Bombay, considers this oil much more effective than acetic acid, while it possesses an advantage over iodine and Goa powder in not discoloring the surface to which it is applied.

## OL. EUCALYPTI.

The recent addition of the oil of Eucalyptus to the United States Pharmacopœia has largely extended its application. It is successfully employed as an antiseptic, both locally and by inhalation, and is also recommended in the treatment of bronchial disorders. We have received by direct importation a supply of this remedy which we can recommend as being of full strength, and as possessing all the medicinal properties of a pure and freshly distilled product.

## CONVALLAMARIN.

This glucoside of Lily of the Valley (Convallaria Majalis) has of late received increased attention at the hands of the medical profession, and, in response to the demand, we have provided a supply of the remedy, which we offer in ¼, ½ and 1 gramme vials. Convallamarin exerts an action upon the cardiac functions similar to that of Digitaline, and is usually administered in corresponding doses.

## JEQUIRITY.

(*Abrus Precatorius.*)

Jequirity has lately been introduced as a remedy for Pannus and Trachoma, or Granular Lids.

Send 25c. for Trial Package with full information on the method of its employment.


PARKE, DAVIS & Co., MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,

DETROIT, MICH.

NEW YORK: 60 Maiden Lane and 21 Liberty St.

# Antiseptics

## LISTERINE

THE favorable reception of *LISTERINE* by the Medical Profession throughout the United States is full evidence that its formulation comprehended advanced theories suggesting a SAFE antiseptic for INTERNAL administration, yet equally efficient for external use, and in a form for immediate demand.

The combination of agents, as presented by us, produces a remedy of peculiar antiseptic property, alike adapted to Surgery, Obstetrics, Gynecology, Laryngology, and all Zymotic or Febrile diseases, the best clinical testimony having established its safety internally, even in large doses, whilst its capability of dilution to varied strengths, for local administration, demonstrates its power and scope.

Quality of ingredients, uniformity in preparation, and STANDARD ANTISEPTIC STRENGTH, are advantages we assure to the profession through the designation "*LISTERINE*," and the maintenance of these essential requirements are guaranteed, not only by a sense of professional obligation, but our own commercial well-being.

---

**FORMULA** — LISTERINE is the *essential antiseptic* constituent of Thyme, Eucalyptus, Baptisia, Gaultheria, and Mentha Arvensis in combination. Each *fluid drachm* also contains *two* grains of *refined* and *purified* Benzo-boracic Acid.

**DOSE**—One teaspoonful *three* or *more* times a day (as indicated). As a local application to ulcers, wounds and abscesses, or as a gargle, mouth-wash, inhalant or injection, it can be used *ad libitum*, diluted as desired.

---

The therapeutic value of LISTERINE has been thoroughly established by the most conservative and scientific element of the profession.

**The following Reprints sent, postpaid, upon request:**

**A LABORATORY STUDY OF LISTERINE:**

(Being a tabular exhibit of its action upon fermentative processes),

By **Frank M. Deems, M. D., Ph. D.,**
*Late of University of New York.*

**OTITIS MEDIA PURULENTA:**

By **Prof. Dudley S. Reynolds, M. D.,**
*Louisville, Ky.*

**THE BEST METHODS OF TREATING OPERATIVE WOUNDS:**

By **Henry O. Marcy, A. M., M. D.,**
*President American Academy of Medicine, Boston.*

---

Also, clinical notes from the following and many other well-known physicians:

SURGEON GENERAL WALES,
*U. S. Navy.*

PROF. CHRISTOPHER JOHNSTON, M. D.,
*Baltimore.*

PROF. FESSENDEN N. OTIS, M. D.,
*New York.*

PROF. NATHAN S. LINCOLN, M. D.,
*Washington, D. C.*

PROF. O. J. COSKERY, M. D.,
*Baltimore.*

PROF. W. W. DAWSON, M. D.,
*Cincinnati.*

PROF. JNO. A. OCTERLONY, A. M., M. D.,
*Louisville.*

PROF. JAMES NEVINS HYDE, A. M., M. D.,
*Chicago.*

GEO. J. ENGELMANN, M. D.,
*St. Louis.*

WM. PORTER, A. M., M. D.,
*St. Louis.*

---

LAMBERT & Co., MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,

**307 LOCUST STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.**

# F. EGNER & CO.

(Successors to H. H. HILL & CO.,)

## WHOLESALE and RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

**SOUTH-EAST COR. FIFTH AND RACE STREETS,**

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

---

WE respectfully invite the attention of Physicians and Druggists to our extensive and well-selected stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,

BARKS, HERBS, ROOTS,

In crude form, in powders, or crushed for percolating. Everything pure, fresh and thoroughly reliable. Our stock embraces the entire list of remedies known to the market. We manufacture all classes of

**RESINOIDS, ALKALOIDS, FLUID EXTRACTS, SOLID EXTRACTS, SYRUPS, TINCTURES, OINTMENTS,**

And warrant all our preparations to be of the highest standard. Particular attention paid to the orders of Physicians; promptness, accuracy and full satisfaction guaranteed.

**SHOP FURNITURE, INSTRUMENTS and MEDICAL BOOKS at Lowest Prices.**

**Full Lines of GELATINE and SUGAR-COATED PILLS Always in Stock.**
**FRESH VACCINE VIRUS Constantly on Hand.**

**Agents for AMERICAN GLYCERINE WORKS.**

---

YOUR ORDERS ARE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

# CINCINNATI MEDICAL RECORDER.

*(PUBLISHED BI-WEEKLY.)*

Veritas Divina Est.

Vol. LI. CINCINNATI, NOVEMBER 1, 1883. No. 10


## Recorder for 1884.

THE *Fifty-Second* volume of the RECORDER will begin with January, 1884. It will continue to be issued twice a month, in its present form.

All payments of subscription are required *in advance*. No journals will be forced upon persons who do not want them, and who might notify us of this fact after receiving them for six or ten months. The evidence that the RECORDER is wanted is the receipt of an order for it with the money. This rule is a plain business necessity, just to all alike.

New subscribers, remitting for 1884, will receive *free* the remaining numbers of the volume for 1883.

Please forward subscriptions *early*, and be kind enough to urge your friends to subscribe. Articles suitable for our pages are respectfully solicited. Address all letters to

RECORDER PUBLISHING CO.,
80 W. Eighth St., Cincinnati, O.

## Fatal Prescribing.

"IN deep sorrow I write to inform you of the sudden death of my son. My only earthly treasure, on whom I leaned in my declining years, has fallen—another victim of the demon, Alcohol. A desire for its use was brought on under the erroneous advice of his physicians, and grew upon him with their encouragement. A Christian dentist who protested against medical prescriptions containing alcohol was laughed at as being an old granny and an old fogy. Doctors with their names on the church rolls put the cup to his lips in the shape of 'medicine,' and now he is snatched away from us, and from his loving wife and child, by a frightful accident that would not have occurred had he been in his right mind. Oh, the years of sorrow and bitterness that have been suffered in our house through this curse!"

Thus writes a venerable widow, of most lovely Christian character. We knew her son as a man of most brilliant talents, of noble aspirations, of tender affections, and of the soundest education. All are lost in the habits of inebriation, cultivated through his medical advisers. His case is one of many thousands occuring in our land every year. The doctrine that a poison can be made use of as a medicine, lies at the foundation of multitudes of such cases. It is a false doctrine; for no man may do evil that good may come of it, and the medical men who prescribe alcoholic liquors in disease, are the drunkard makers of America, and give professional sanction to all the liquour selling of the land. It is a pernicious doctrine, full of terrible consequences, and needs to be cast out as a disgrace to science, and a scourge to humanity.

## All About the Doctors.

"CIRCUMSTANCES alter cases," is the way the old adage puts it. The estimate that a great many people place on a doctor, depends very much upon whether they are sick or well at the moment. It is pointedly stated in the doggerel:

"God and the doctor we alike adore
Just on the brink of danger, not before.
The danger past, both are alike requited—
God is forgotten and the doctor slighted."

The *Hebrew Standard* paints the following picture to edify young men who contemplate entering the medical profession:

"If he visits a few of his patients when they are well, it is to get his dinner; if he does not do so, it is because he cares more for the fleece than for the flock. If he goes to synagogue regularly, it is because he has nothing else to do; if he doesn't go, because he has no respect for religion. If he dresses neatly, he is proud; if he does not, he is wanting in self-respect. If his wife does not visit you, she is 'stuck up'; if she does, she is fishing for patients for her husband. If he has a good turn-out, he is extravagant; if he uses a plain one in economy, he is deficient in necessary pride. If his horse is fat, it is because he has nothing to do; if he is lean, it is because he isn't taken care of. If he drives fast, it is to make people believe somebody is very sick; if he drives slowly, he has no interest in the welfare of his patients. If the patient recovers, it is owing to the good nursing he received; if he dies, the doctor did not understand his case. If he talks much, 'we don't like a doctor to tell everything he knows'; if he says little, 'we like to see a doctor social.' If he does not come immediately, when sent for, to the neglect of previous calls or more dangerous cases, he is too neglectful; if he sends in his bill in due time, he is in a terrible hurry for his money. If he visits his patient every day it is to run up a bill; if he don't, it is unpardonable neglect. If he has frequent consultations, he knows nothing; if he does not have them because he realizes the expense is needless, then he is afraid of exposing his ignorance to his superiors. If he gets paid for one-half of his services, we think he deserves to be canonized."

A rough picture, that, but a true one. These, and an hundred more contradictory and annoying comments, are passed upon physicians, of whom there seems a sort of general denial that he can be either sensible, faithful, conscientious, just or humane. Such unkind and untrue criticisms are painful, to young men are discouraging, to weak-toned men are excuses for professional knavery. But fortunately they are usually made by people of limited intelligence, by those who avoid paying their doctor bills, or by the ill tongued who delight in common scandal. Those who pay least and most grudgingly, are generally the most exacting on the physician and most prone to cruel criticism. Occasionally a worthy person makes an unfair remark about a physician because feeling too unwell to be reasonable, or without due reflection upon the many peculiar exactions of a doctor's life; but the cruel and unjust words come chiefly from people of too little consequence to be worthy of attention.

In happy contrast to the above are the appreciative words of the Rev. T. Dewitt Talmage, who speaks for the more thoughtful and true-hearted portions of every community. He says:

"Encourage physicians. You thank him when he brings you up out of an awful crisis of disease; but do you thank him for treating the incipient stages of disease so skillfully that you do not sink so slow as to get to an awful crisis? There is much cheap and heartless wit about the physician; but get sick, and how quickly you send for him. There is a book written, entitled 'Every Man His Own Doctor.' The author of that ought to write one more book, and entitle it, 'Every Man His Own Undertaker.'

"There are so many trials, so many interruptions, so many exhaustions in a physician's life, that I rejoice he gets so many encouragements. He is welcomed in cot and mansion. Children shout when they see his gig coming. Old men, recognizing his step, look up and say, 'Doctor, is that you?' He is looked upon as 'a friend of the family.' He stands between our families and the grave, fighting back

the disorders that troop up from their encampments by the cold river. Under God he makes the blind see, the deaf hear, the lame walk. The path of such is bestrewed with the benedictions of those whom they have befriended.

"Perhaps there was in our house an evil hour of foreboding. We thought all hope was gone. The doctor came four times that day. The children put aside their toys; we walked on tip-toe and whispered, and at every sound said, 'Hush!' How loud the clock ticked; and with all our care the banister creaked. The doctor staid all night and concentrated all his skill. At last the restlessness of the sufferer subsided into a sweet, calm slumber, and the doctor looked around to us and whispered, 'The crisis is past.' When, propped up with pillows, the sick one sat in the easy chair, and through the lattice the soft south wind tried to blow a rose-leaf into the faded cheek, and we were all glad, and each of the children brought a flower from the lawn to the lap of the convalescent, and little Bertha stood on a high chair with a brush smoothing her mother's hair, and it was decided that the restored one might soon ride out a little, our house was bright again. And as we helped our medical adviser into his gig, we saw not the step was broken or his horse a little sprung in the knees. For the first time in our life we realized what doctors are worth. In some of our minds, among the tenderest of our memories, is that of the old family physician."

Now let such kind words and tender memories be accompanied by suitable *acts* of appreciation. "Fair words butter no parsnips." When your "old family physician" has taken your trials to his heart as if they were his own, and has lost his rest and exhausted his strength in your behalf, and has used his skill to drive death away from your home, be sure that you make him suitable reward for such invaluable service. Pay him promptly, and pay him generously; that so true and faithful a friend shall not, in coming to save the life so precious to your household, be compelled to ride in a gig with a broken step and drive a horse that is sprung in the knees.

## Medical Laws in Ohio.

*To the Editor of the New York Medical Journal:*

SIR:—Your Cincinnati correspondent in your issue of the 27th, speaking of the medical bill that was defeated in the Ohio Legislature last winter, thinks that the "irregulars" followed Dennis Kearney's advice, and "pooled their issues" against it because the bill did not "specify" the different schools in medicine that were to be recognized in the proposed Board of Health. He includes "physio-medical" among these opponents. In this he is mistaken. I believe myself entitled to speak for the physio-medicalists of Ohio, and ask space to correct the errors of your correspondent. We were urged to oppose the bill, but positively refused. The wording of the bill left it open to suspicion, and the bill might possibly have passed had its friends consented to change its phraseology so as to remove that suspicion. Nevertheless it was favored by physio-medicalists, who preferred to believe it was intended honestly and would be executed fairly.

The present Ohio medical law is worse than your correspondent states. It allows every county society to license its members without check; the licenses may be perpetual; there is nothing to encourage or compel medical education. Any band of ignoramuses may incorporate a society and proceed to issue licenses as if it were a college. And through our general law on education, a college charter can be obtained very easily; there is no supervision of such charters, and they may be used *ad*

*libitum* to cover and make legal the sale of diplomas. The profitable business of diploma huckstering is thus sanctioned and protected by the laws of Ohio.

Physio-medicalists are not responsible for this status of our laws. We opposed the present law because we saw that it would make Ohio the asylum of medical charlatans, as it has done. We worked against it because we saw that it is calculated to encourage ignorance and cast a stigma on medical science in Ohio. Since that law was passed, I have repeatedly, through the public press, shown its fallacy, and urged a radical change in our medical statutes. The character of the law that I have advocated for many years, is as follows:

Create a State Board of Health on which there will be just representation of each school of medicine that has in the State a chartered college, maintaining an honorable educational standard in medicine, and an incorporated State society. Among its duties, let this Board supervise medical practice in determining a standard of medical education by which to judge colleges, in and out of this State. Let no college in the State have power to issue medical diplomas, except as its applicants for graduation passed a satisfactory examination before this Board, and had the authority of the Board indorsed on each diploma. Empower the Board to issue license to graduates of honorable colleges out of the State; and to issue *limited* licenses to non-graduates who pass a satisfactory examination before it. In all examinations by the Board, let questions on anatomy, physiology, chemistry, pathology, toxicology, obstetrics, surgery, forensic medicine, diagnosis, and similar topics where medical men have no differences, be passed upon by the entire Board; but on therapeutics, materia medica, and other points where the schools differ, let the representative of each school decide on the candidates of that school.

By such a law, the usual fear of class legislation would be set aside, and educated gentlemen could meet on common ground without compromising their personal opinions—as Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, and other religionists meet in bodies for general work. No one school would be at the mercy of others. Incompetency and charlatanism would be driven to the wall, and yet the public would not be prevented employing any competent medical man that suited them. Fraudulent colleges would be stopped; and colleges giving an inadequate education would be forced to raise their standard or to close their doors. Charters could no longer be used for corrupt purposes, and every physician would have to graduate in a worthy college at an early day.

This is the law that the physio-medicalists of Ohio have long advocated. We believe that it covers the entire ground, and contains the very essence that should reside in every law—*justice to all.* It deprives no man of his convictions or his rights, but summarily prevents ignorant and corrupt men from preying upon the lives of others. Physio-medicalists are willing to let their men and their colleges stand or fall under the fair working of such a law as this. In the interests of humanity, and for the honor of medical science, we are ready and anxious to join hands with all honorable men—be they regulars, homeopathists or eclectics—to advocate such a law before the Ohio Legislature next winter. Yours respectfully,

WM. H. COOK, M. D.

## A "Bilious" Case.

BY C. W. RARICK, M. D.

A daughter of S. C. S., aged thirteen, had been under treatment much of the time for three years, her trouble being generally pronounced as "chills." I was cousulted and concluded it was a case of

extreme biliary obstruction, practically amounting to "gall stones" or calculi. Her symptoms were as follows:

Greatly jaundiced. Suffering paroxysms of severe pain at pretty regular intervals. Paroxysms came on with chilliness quite similar to an ague; and then a most intense pain in the right hypochondriac region appearing very suddenly. This great suffering would last from three to five hours, leaving the muscles very sore, and sometimes she could scarcely lift her hand to her head. For two weeks she would be free from these sufferings, and then they would return. She had been suffering in this way for about three years, jaundiced all the time, and getting very little relief. When I saw her, the paroxysms had been returning pretty regularly at 6 o'clock, P. M.

I began treatment at 1 P. M., by giving a teaspoonful of an infusion of lobelia seeds each hour until 4 o'clock, and then gave one each fifteen minutes for four doses, and then one every five minutes until about two ounces of the infusion were used. Two ounces more of this infusion were then prepared and given at one draught; and soon afterward a large draught of infusion of ginger and capsicum was given. Copious emesis followed. After this I put her on our usual hepatic tonics, and she has had perfect health to this time.

*Greenville, Ohio.*

## Statistics from My Practice.

BY E. G. JOHNSON, M. D.

Of the more prominent acute forms of disease that I have treated, the following are the number and results:

| DISEASE. | NUMBER. | RESULT. |
|---|---|---|
| Apoplexy | 4 | All recovered. |
| Ascites | 6 | do |
| Bronchitis, Capillary | 2 | 1 death. |
| Child-bed Fever | 4 | All recovered. |
| Cholera Infantum | 100 | 1 death. |
| Cholera Morbus | 50 | All recovered. |
| Croup, Membranous | 10 | do |
| Delirium Tremens | 3 | do |
| Diphtheria | 110 | 3 deaths. |
| Dysentery | 80 | All recovered. |
| Enteritis, Acute | 3 | do |
| Erysipelas, Phlegmonous | 10 | do |
| Gastritis, Acute | 20 | do |
| Measles | 200 | *1 death. |
| Meningitis | 7 | All recovered. |
| Pleurisy | 70 | do |
| Pneumonia | 150 | *1 death. |
| Remittent Fever | 80 | All recovered. |
| Rheumatism, Inflammatory | 20 | do |
| Scarlatina, Maligna | 15 | do |
| Scarlatina, Simplex and Anginosa | 100 | do |
| Tousillitis | 380 | do |
| Typhus Fever | 140 | do |
| Totals | 1,608 | 7 deaths. |

*This fatal case of measles was an adult, sick for five days without any treatment. When I saw him he had double pneumonia as a complication; pulse 158, respiration 50, temperature 106. The fatal pneumonia case was a saloon-keeper. Several of my pneumonic cases had been given up to die before I was called.

*Seattle.*

## The Illinois P.-M. Association.

This society met at Galesburg June 27, 1883, and was called to order by the President, Prof. W. F. Tait. In the absence of the Secretary, G. S. Chalmers, M. D., H. V. Lewis was chosen *pro tem.*

Prof. Tait then read the following communication from Prof. W. H. Cook, which was heartily received by the society:

Cincinnati, O., June 25, 1883.

*Prof. W. F. Tait:*

Dear Doctor:—I am in receipt of yours, notifying me of a meeting of your State Society this week. In spirit I am with you, as I always am with true Physio-Medicalists wherever they may meet. In person it is impossible for me to be with you; for I have heavy work to do in behalf of our cause, and must at present stand at my post here. I sincerely trust you will have a good meeting and a kindly interchange of thoughts. It is by

meeting with one another that we can rightly feel the interests each man has in the others, and they in him. Standing apart in isolation is always discouraging, and is likely to distort one's views and feelings. When we come together we can get a new vigor and a new zeal; and such conventions fit a man to do his own home-work better and to join more earnestly in the work of this cause.

And we stand in great need of this latter earnestness; for we are working in a cause that is touching the hearts and homes of millions, and which is destined to bring health and joy to the homes of many other millions. We are making history in Medical Science, and it is such a glorious history as has not been for three thousand years. Jenner is lauded for a single useful fact, Harvey for a single fact, but we are laboring to build up an entire medical system, ramifying into every department and branch of medical science, sweeping away a thousand old errors and offering a thousand grand new truths. We can not see the full magnitude and scope of our own work; but if we do it faithfully, accurately and conscientiously, generations to come will feel the benefits.

We have need of great circumspection in the face of an enemy vigilant for mischief. We have need of great firmness that no grain of truth be dropped out, and no germ of the leaven of wrong brought in. We have need of great forbearance that differences in honest opinion may be harmonized, while on all matters of principle every man stands as immovable as Gibraltar. I hope all these qualities and forces will be found actuating your State Convention.

And I could earnestly wish that the official actions and utterances of the National Convention would be heartily seconded by you. A national organization is now, and long has been, a necessity to us. One has been formed—hastily and, perhaps, imperfectly; yet in sincerity of purpose and faithfulness of spirit. Its permanency and usefulness must inevitably depend on the co-operation of State Societies. I hope the old and chartered Society of Illinois, long a bulwark to the truth, will join heartily in all necessary actions to strengthen and enlarge the National Society. Again I express the hope that you may have a good and profitable meeting.

Yours truly,
W. H. Cook.

The Secretary was then requested to read the Platform, Constitution and By-laws of the American Association of Physio Medical Physicians and Surgeons, which was formed and adopted at the National Convention at Indianapolis, May 2, 1883.

After the reading, it was unanimously adopted by the association, and all members were requested to send reports of cases to their respective sections.

*Report of a Case of Neuralgia*, by Dr. Snyder.—About three years ago began having dysmenorrhea; pains came on every thirty-three to thirty-five days. Menses slightly clotted, great pain during menses, and extended back to right ovary. Lady was a great worker. Allopathic physician was called. Case came into my hands first January, 1883, and found facts as above. Uterus prolapsed downward and backward, resting against the rectum; by applying supporter corrected the prolapsus. Some pain during changes. Pain begins at 6 P. M. every evening, and continue rising and falling every thirty to forty minutes for three hours, each rise being higher; at three hours pains reached highest point, and then would recede in same manner as they came up. Each day seemed to get harder for six days, and then would recede.

TREATMENT.

℞ Fld. Ext. Caulophyllum,
Fld. Ext. Trillium, - *aa* ʒ ij
Fld. Ext. Xanthoxylum,
Fld. Ext. Polygonum, - *aa* ʒ iij
Fld. Ext. Cimicifuga,
Fld. Ext. Dioscorea, - *aa* ʒ j
Simple Sirup., - - ℥ vj

M. S.: Teaspoonful before meals.

Stimulating Liniment and Tincture Lobelia equal pts., as a liniment. Vapor bath every third day.

*Case Dyspepsia*, examined before So-

ciety.—Man aged nineteen, married, tall and spare, complexion lightish, mental-motor temperament, figure moderately proportioned. Had measles three years ago, was troubled with dyspepsia before he had measles, worst trouble dates from time he had measles. Stomach trouble permanently present, tongue covered with whitish fur, papillæ rather prominent, slightly reddish around the edges, inclines to tremble. Pulse sixty, fairly regular, rather small, offers moderate resistance to pressure, slightly corded. Respirations normal. Headache quite frequent, located through the temple, has no sickness of stomach, headache may commence at any time, some dizziness. Pains in stomach present more or less all the time, more severe after meals, food sours but never spits it up, never spits up any water, fullness of stomach after meals. Bowels pain once in a while, costive, feces yellowish. Kidneys fair, voracious appetite.

Treatment prescribed by Prof. Tait:

| | |
|---|---|
| Fld. Ext. Chelone, | ʒ iij |
| Fld. Ext. Hydrastis, | ʒ j |
| Fld. Ext. Viburnum, | ʒ iij |
| Fld. Ext. Verbena, | ʒ j |
| Hyposulphite Soda, | gr xx |
| Simple Syrup, | ad ʒ viij |

M. S. Half tablespoonful after each meal.

| | |
|---|---|
| R. Euonymin, | gr j |
| Lactopeptin, | gr ij |
| Ferri Potassio-tartris | gr j |

M. S. Take before each meal. Baths every two or three days.

For pains in bowels:

| | |
|---|---|
| R. Aqa. Mentha Piperita, | ʒ iij |
| Hyposulphite Soda, | ʒ j |
| Fld. Ext. Dioscorea, | ʒ ij |
| Fld. Ext. Xanthoxylum, | ʒ j |

M. S. One teaspoonful every fifteen to twenty minutes when he has pain.

Other cases were reported to the Society which will be given for publication at another time, as a full report would be too long for one insertion.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at Bridgeport, Ill., October 9, 1883.

W. F. Tait, President.

H. V. Lewis, Secretary.

## On Fifty Cases of Turning.

BY F. H. V. GROSHOLZ, M.K.Q.C.P.I., *etc.*

It is not my intention to give a detailed account of each individual case of the fifty in which I have thought it necessary to perform the operation of version, as, though such minuteness might prove not altogether uninteresting nor entirely unprofitable, yet doubtless a summary of the facts and the deductions to be drawn therefrom will more graphically, and at less expense of time, effect the object I have in view—viz, the consideration of the causes which demand an artificial termination of labor by the aid of turning, the result of that operation as regards both mother and child, the method and time of performing the operation, and the lessons which are taught by its results, whether successful or otherwise.

First, then, as to the causes which necessitated version. As turning is generally understood to mean a restoration of a child to its normal position in the uterus, or the substitution of some other portion of the body for that originally presenting, it will not seem surprising that the operation was performed for the rectification of some malposition of the fœtus, in thirty-eight out of the fifty cases. Of the remaining twelve, five were cases of placenta prævia, four of contraction of the pelvis, and three of uterine inertia. We thus see that thirty-eight, or about four-fifths of the cases in which the operation was performed were cases of *malpresentation* of the fœtus, four of *malformation* of the mother, five of *malposition* of the placenta, and three of failure of the uterine contractions. To go a little more into detail,

I have tabulated the above facts as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Malpresentation | Shoulder | 18 | 38 |
| | Arm and funis. | 8 | |
| | Arm | 6 | |
| | Face and Hand | 3 | |
| | Brow | 1 | |
| | Brow and hand | 1 | |
| | Back | 1 | |
| Pelvic contraction | | | 4 |
| Placenta prævia | | | 5 |
| Uterine inertia | | | 3 |
| | | | 50 |

Secondly, as to the results of the operation as regards both mother and child. The average maternal mortality has been estimated by Dr. Churchill as 1 in 15, and the infantile as 1 in 2½. In my fifty cases I have had no deaths among the mothers; twenty children were either born dead or died soon after birth. This seems a rather high infantile mortality; it is indeed exactly in the proportion above named; but as eight of children had manifestly been dead for some time (as evidenced by signs of putrefaction more or less advanced), it is hardly fair to class their death among those *due* to turning. Omitting these, the proportion of dead children delivered by version is reduced to 1 in 3½, which I consider a very fair average. Of the other twelve children which were born dead, two were cases in which the funis was prolapsed; two in which there was placenta prævia; and the remaining eight may be roughly classed together as owing their death either to a disproportion between the maternal pelvis and the infantile cranium, or to a too prolonged compression of the umbilical cord. One woman was only twenty years of age, and another as old as forty-five. One child weighed 13 lb. 2 oz.; and one, which lived nearly two days, weighed only 2 lb. 1 oz.

Having enumerated the causes which demanded version, I will next briefly remark on the signs by which I have been guided in the selection of the time which seemed most favorable for performing the operation. In every labor all obstetricians will concede that it is of the utmost importance to become acquainted with the exact position of the child at the earliest possible opportunity. Where there is a malpresentation, its early discovery is of the greatest importance, for before the membranes are ruptured not only can turning be performed more easily, and with less risk to the mother, but the chances of the child's life are also much increased. After the membranes are ruptured, the danger to both mother and child becomes greater and greater as time goes on. Indeed, no cases require such gentleness, patience, and persevering courage on the part of the operator as those cases of malpresentation in which the membranes have long been ruptured, and the uterus is closely contracted around the fœtus, pressing it more and more firmly down into the pelvis. In cases where the os has not been sufficiently dilated to admit the passage of the hand, and where a speedy termination of labor was essential, I have found very satisfactory results from the practice of gently and gradually dilating the os by passing the tips of the thumbs and two fingers within it, and have by their aid, without the use of anything like undue force, frequently been able to effect a comparatively speedy dilatation. In two cases I used Barne's dilators, and they most fully answered my expectations. I need hardly say that Braxton Hick's method of version by combined internal and external manipulation not only greatly facilitates the operation, but also enables us to perform it sooner than would be justifiable were it necessary to introduce the whole hand within the uterus. Indeed, if called to a case of arm presentation, in which the membranes are unruptured, and the os, though small, is soft and dilatable, I see no reason to defer the operation, for, in awaiting the fuller dilatation of the os, you

run the risk of a sudden rupture of the membranes, thereby losing the chance of an easy, safe, and successful termination of the case.

Having now cursorily considered the period at which it is best to perform version, I will proceed briefly to describe the manner in which I usually perform the operation. The ordinary obstetric position (the patient lying on her left side) is, I think, preferable to any other, though in a few very difficult cases where the abdomen of the child was placed anteriorly, and where the liquor amnii had long escaped, I have found it advantageous for the mother to lie on her back, and have thus been more easily able to pass the hand over the child's body. In nearly every instance I use the left hand, as I think it more readily adapts itself to the curve of the sacrum, leaving at the same time the right hand at liberty to manipulate externally; then, too, the left hand is generally smaller than the right, a not unimportant point to be considered in the choice of the operating hand.

It is not necessary for me to describe the operation of version, whether it be the simpler and safer plan of turning by combined internal and external manipulation, or the more serious operation when it is necessary to introduce the hand into the uterus from which the waters have escaped, and which is firmly contracted around the child. On one or two points, however, I should like to say a few words, giving the conclusions I have arrived at from a not inconsiderable experience in this operation. As long as the operator's hand can take hold of one of the inferior extremities, it is immaterial whether a foot or a knee be seized. In transverse presentations, traction on the knee or foot of the side opposite to the presenting shoulder effects rotation more readily than by bringing down the leg of the same side. It is decidedly advantageous to bring down only *one* foot or knee instead of both, as in this manner the parts are better dilated, and less difficulty is experienced in the delivery of the rest of the body. Where, after bringing one foot down, the body does not readily turn it is a good plan to pass a tape around the limb, and while making traction on it downward and backawrd, to attempt to push back the presenting shoulder. In placenta prævia I prefer to turn by Dr. Hick's method as soon as the condition is recognized; where it is necessary to pass the hand into the uterus, I try to do so at the point where the placenta seems least attached, and never through its substance.

Knowing the extreme value of chloroform in causing relaxation of the spasmodically contracted uterine fibres, it may seem strange that I have only used it in three cases. Unfortunately my patients and their friends have all shown such a determined opposition to the administration of choloform that I have on nearly every occasion been compelled reluctantly to proceed without the aid of anæthesia. That this has greatly added to the risk of laceration of the uterus there can be no doubt, nor that it has also added enormously to the anxiety, difficulty and pain experienced by the operator; and, under the circumstances, I think it remarkably lucky that though there have been several cases of tedious convalesence, yet all my fifty patients have eventually completely recovered. In the three cases in which chloroform was administered it was of the greatest possible service, and I now more strongly than ever advise its use both in version and every other obstetric operation.

With regard to the relative merits of version, long forceps and craniotomy, there is no doubt that each method has peculiar advantages in certain circumstances, and that every accoucheur should be intimately acquainted with each obstetric operation;

yet at the same time none requires and deserves more careful study and practical skill than the ancient, most important, and truly conservative operation of turning. —*Lancet.*

## P. J. Puckett, M. D.

Pleasant Jones Puckett, M. D., died at his home in Burnt Prairie, Ill., after a lingering illness of forty-one days. The cause of his demise was an attack of pneumonia terminating in typhoid conditions.

Dr. Puckett was born in Maury County, Tenn., September 26, 1816, his parents being natives of Virginia. He was a farmer, moved to Wayne County, Ill., in 1837, and began to study medicine in 1852, designing to manage his own family by other means than the use of poisons. His neighbors, noting his skill at home, began to ask him for assistance, and finally in a manner forced him to take up the pursuit of medicine systematically, notwithstanding the great outcry and malicious falsifications made by those who loved calomel and bloodletting.

He attended lectures at the Physio-Medical College, Cincinnati, in 1855; and then sustaining himself skillfully in a very large practice until 1872, received an honorary degree from the Physio-Medical Institute in the latter year. His labors were very heavy, and the circle of his business a very wide one. He was a most faithful physician, endearing himself to his patrons by his fidelity and his fine Christian qualities as well as by his superior success. All men who knew him were compelled to admire his manly and generous character. For forty years he was a pillar in the Christian Church.

## A Want Much Felt.

A Western medical journal, whose editors are also professors in a local medical college, claims very emphatically that our country has not medical colleges enough; "and *it needs more,*" says our contemporary, italicizing its disinterestedness and philosophy. The same journal congratulates the profession upon the organization of a new college at Omaha, and of the probable establishment of another new college at Toledo. We can add to the happiness of our contemporary by informing it of a report that two new colleges have also been organized in Boston very recently, under the act incorporating *manufacturing* companies.

It can not be expected that the great body of the profession feels the need of new medical colleges quite so keenly as do those *professors* who are attached to them. Still it may be that new medical colleges are just the thing that our beloved country most needs, in order the better to round off its prosperity and accentuate its greatness. For our part, however, if we could be convinced that legislative codes of ethics had efficacy, we should advocate one that made it not only an offense, but a crime to establish cheap schools that are ostensibly for the good of community, but really for the aggrandizement of local physicians. To say any part of our country needs more of the ordinary kind of Cheap-John educational diploma-factories, is a monstrous excursion from the limits of the actual.—*New York Medical Record.*

## Decomposed Animal Matter in Drinking Water.

J. C. M'Kee, M. D., U. S. A.

The water-tank on the cliff at Ft. Winfield Scott, located on the "Golden Gate," San Francisco, Cal., which supplies the officers' quarters, soldiers' barracks, Ft. Point, etc., is divided into two compartments or divisions, each holding twenty-seven thousand gallons of water, pumped to this elevation by a wind-mill from a spring on the reservation. A waste-pipe of some three inches in diameter carries off the overflow.

For some weeks complaint had been made that the water had a bad odor and a sickening, nauseous taste.

The tank was securely covered by two-inch board planks, with two trap-doors, one over each division, locked by pad

locks, so that nothing could be thrown or get in from the top. It was thought and said that the complaints were made by over-fastidious palates, and they were laughed at.

At last the post quartermaster opened one of the trap-doors by wrenching off the rusty padlock, when was found floating on top of the water, in an advanced state of decomposition, the carcass of a "polecat or skunk" (quite a common animal on the reservation).

The mouth of the waste-pipe being unprotected and open, the animal had crawled up and fallen into the water, and, being unable to escape, was drowned. There is no telling how long it had been there; perhaps some months, as fragments of the foul and fœtid carcass were seen floating through the water in all directions.

Prompt measures were taken at once; the water was drained off, the walls of the tank were scrubbed and thoroughly cleansed, and it was then refilled with fresh water.

It certainly is remarkable that water in daily use, saturated and infected with the decomposition of this horribly nauseating animal did not affect in some marked manner the men, women and children who had used it steadily for weeks.

I fully expected the development of some filth disease, but no serious results followed. However, to show the effects of the imagination after the discovery, many persons had a sense of goneness, loss of appetite, and suppressed lingering nausea. Without any exaggeration, I must say that the horrid smell and taste lingered around my palate for days and weeks.

This is directly opposed to the theory that diseases may and do originate in animal decomposition and filth. Query: Might not this have been almost too acute and overpowering to have attained a lodgement, when a milder poison would have been more insinuating and permanent?

Diseases and conditions of a typhoid character were expected, but none happened.—*New York Medical Journal.*

—Harvard Medical College celebrated the one-hundreth anniversary of its establishment on October 17th.

## NOTES AND MISCELLANY.

### FŒTUS IN THE ABDOMEN FORTY-FIVE YEARS.

The Journal of the American Medical Association copies from *La France Medical* a case reported to the Academy of Sciences by M. Suppez. A woman became pregnant at 28, enjoyed good health up to 84, and then came into the hospital at Quimperte, where she died in three weeks. Autopsy showed a tumor independent of the uterus, on the right ovarian tube, inclosed in a hard cyst-wall. In this was a fœtus that had not undergone any alteration in its normal structures. The muscles, viscera, skin and soft parts were natural. It bore the evidences of development belonging to a period from the sixth to the seventh month of pregnancy. It is supposed that the dense wall enveloping it had preserved it from putrescence during the forty-five years it had lain dead in the abdomen.

### LISTERINE.

We have for some time past given our preference almost exclusively to LISTERINE as an antiseptic in the puerpera. We think it has *real* advantages over any other, while it certainly is much more acceptable to the patient. The objects to be attained in the use of vaginal washes after confinement are, first, to secure cleanliness, second, to arrest and prevent putrefaction, and last, but by no means least, to promote *early*, healthy action in the lacerated soft part — channels through which septic matter may be absorbed. The importance of this early reparative action can not be overestimated, as it is a well-known fact that with the healing process once begun, septic virus is repelled, in lieu of being absorbed, as is the case before healing begins or when the abraded surfaces have taken on unhealthy action. We had long employed the carbolic acid for the purposes above enumerated, but observing disagreeable constitutional influences from its use, we selected the LISTERINE, which has proven a powerful non-toxic antiseptic, promptly promoting the reparative process, and substituting an agreeable perfume for a noxious odor.—*Prof. F. L. Sim, M. D., in Mississippi Valley Journal.*

ABSENCE OF THE SPLEEN.

A woman who had been healthy during her lifetime, committed suicide; and a judicial post-mortem revealed the total absence of a spleen. Its site was occupied by small intestines. The case is reported by Dr. I. Mehrer in the Wiener *Medical Press*.

DANGERS OF INFECTION.

The British *Medical Journal* says that the *Lancet* is right in warning against handling books that have been used by persons with infectious diseases. At this the N. Y. *Medical Record* laughs, but it is probably no laughing matter in some isolated instances. It is common to be quite too neglectful in such things, and to extend contagions by carelessness. But now comes Dr. Grassi and tells us, through the *British Journal*, that the microscope reveals it as a fact that flies may eat the ova of various worms, and then discharge them in their feces unchanged. In this way they may eat the eggs of tape-worms, pin-worms and others, and then slyly deposit them on our food for us to eat and hatch out. The subject is not a pleasant one to contemplate.

POULTICING LYMPHO-SARCOMA.

Considerable attention has been drawn to a case of lympho-sarcoma which seems to have completely disappeared under the daily application of Kevis cataplasm for four weeks. The case is reported by Prof. Bush, of Bonn. The patient had a large fixed tumor extending from the middle of the neck to the spine and from the inferior maxilla to the clavicle. It grew rapidly, pushed the larynx aside, and was the occasion of much suffering. It was considered to be a case of lympho-sarcoma, and its disappearance seems almost miraculous. Kevis cataplasm is a poultice of one part mustard flour in five parts of black (German) soap, inclosed in a gauze bag and applied four or five hours a day. It causes much irri tation and pain, and needs a vaseline or similar dressing after it. The case starts the question of its being really a sarcoma. Then it is distributed through the system to hasten death; or virulence destroyed? What did it, the oil of mustard, or the strong alkali, or both?

MENSTRUATION AFTER OVARIOTOMY.

At the September meeting of the American Gynæcological Society, Dr. H. F. Campbell brought forward a paper on this interesting question. While the function of menstruation is usually understood to depend on the influence of the ovaries, and unquestionably does so to an extent nearly unlimited, there are occasional cases where menstruation returns with much regularity after both ovaries have been removed. Dr. Campbell is inclined to think this is due to a nervous connection, probably centering in the lumbar enlargement of the spinal cord. He found analogies in forced lactation, which sometimes re-established the menstrual function and overcame sterility. Dr. Emmet related a case in which menstruation continued after removal of both ovaries; and Dr. Byford had one instance, but the return was not strictly periodical. Dr. Thomas suggested the existence of a third ovary, and had seen a case of such supplementary ovary in a lady from whom he removed the other two.

ONE DOSE OF CALOMEL.

The uncertainty of the issue when vitality has to struggle with a poison, is well illustrated by the following fact given by a correspondent of the New York *Medical Record*, published August 25, 1877: "Calomel, perhaps is as certain in its action as any drug we possess, sometimes produces effects altogether at variance with our wishes. As an example: ten grains were given to a stout and ordinarily healthy lady, aged twenty, who seemed to have a mild intermittent. It had no cathartic effect; and instead of the ordinary discharge of ptyalism [salivation], every attempt to eat or swallow brought on a profuse discharge of dark, watery, offensive blood from the gums. In addition to this, there was a continuous uterine hemorrhage, in character much like that above described, which no remedies seem to control. This condition lasted about four weeks, indeed till her life was despaired of; and, judging from her looks, one might have supposed that the hemorrhage ceased only because there was no more blood to flow." The doctor no doubt made a goodly bill in trying for four weeks to cure

the damage wrought by his own dose. How much the patient and her friends enjoyed it does not appear. No doubt the whole affair was "regular" and "scientific"

SUCCESSFUL CÆSAREAN OPERATION.

On June 16th, according to *Le Sperimentale*, Dr. Del Chiappa performed the Cæsarean operation on G. B., a primpara, aged thirty-three, suffering from rickets. When summoned to the patient in labor, Dr. Del Chiappa, finding delivery impossible, in consequence of great narrowing of the antero-posterior pelvic axis, resolved on performing Cæsarean section. Through an incision in the linea alba a living female child was extracted from the uterus which was left to itself and not nurtured. The wound in the abdominal wall was closed by superficial and deep sutures and dressed with adhesive plasters and charpie. The temperature varied little from the normal standard throughout, only reaching 102° one day. On the fifteenth day (July 1st) the wound was completely healed and the patient got up. The child continued to thrive.—*Lancet.*

THE VENOM OF SERPENTS.

We have strongly and loudly denounced the use of poisons in the treatment of disease as a practice at war with reason and dangerous to life. For many years the old-time use of calomel, blue mass and tartar emetic has been decidedly limited, through the public opposition to their ravages. But while the force of public opinion has in a great measure laid these aside, the proposition that poisons have curative powers remains as the one great cornerstone of an allopathic education. Under it, the search for new poisons is more active than ever before, and has introduced as "remedies" for the sick such articles as prussic acid, strychnine, woorari and many others that are a thousand times more dangerous to life than the horrible old calomel and other mercurials. The latest introductions are the venoms of different serpents. The poisons of asps, vipers, cobras, rattlesnakes, copperheads, etc., are discussed in the various old school journals; the methods of collecting them and using them are carefully described, and this practice heralded as a grand *advance* in science! It is to-day the most elegant thing when a child gets scarlet fever, to dose the little one with rattlesnake poison under the name of *crotalus.*

DIPHTHERIA FROM AN EAR-RING.

The N. Y. *Medical Journal* contains a case reported by Dr. Jacobi, in which a child died of diphtheria, and shortly after her death her ear-rings were given to a sister who had been from home during the fatal illness. Diphtheria of both ears soon followed, and a day later the pharynx was attacked.

HOW THE POOR IN LONDON LIVE.

Out of two thousand two hundred and ninety persons living in consecutive houses at Bow common, only eighty-eight adults and forty-seven chlidren attend any place of worship; while in one street, near Leicester Square, containing two hundred and forty-six families, only twelve are said to be represented in church or chapel. The condition of some of their homes is said to be "pestilential." To get into them you have to visit courts which the sun never penetrates, which are never visited by a breath of fresh air, and which never know the virtues of a drop of cleansing water. In one cellar was found a father, mother, three children and four pigs. In another room was a man ill with smallpox, his wife just recovering from her eighth confinement, and the children running about half-naked and covered with dirt. In an underground kitchen seven persons were found living, and a little child lying dead in the same room; while another apartment contained father, mother and six children, two of them being ill with scarlet fever. Immorality is but the natural outcome of conditions like the above. The poverty of many who strive to live honestly is described as appalling. In St. George's-in-the-east, large numbers of women and children, some of the latter being only seven years of age, were employed in sack-making, for which they got a farthing each, while in one house a widow and her half-idiot daughter were found making palliasses at 1¾*d.* each. Another woman, who has a sick husband and child, was found employed at shirt-finishing, at 3*d.* a dozen, and by the utmost effort can only make 6*d.* a day, out of which she has to find her own thread.—*Echo.*

## NEWS AND BREVITIES.

—It is stated authoritatively that the average duration of life in Cincinnati has been prolonged four years since 1860.

—Dr. L. S. McMurty has retired from the editorial staff of the Louisville *Medical News*, and has been succeeded by Dr. H. A. Cottell. The *News* is always a welcome visitor.

—One of the late novelties in practice is the use of wine of pepsin diluted with water as an application to ulcers for the purpose of removing a slough. Does it, as it were, digest it?

—A correspondent of the *British Medical Journal* tells of bleeding an old lady twice with the aspirator without her being aware that she had been bled. The needle was inserted into the external jugular vein.

—Persons visiting Cincinnati will at all times be welcomed at the Physio-Medical Institute. The prospects of the institution were never better than they are now; and the support it is receiving from its friends is highly encouraging.

—A physician in Urbana, O., reported that a brother physician had killed a small-pox patient by mistaking it for a case of measles. Doctor No. 2 in turn accused the other of causing a death by something worse than a mistake. Suits for damages have been entered.

—The Philadelphia Hospital for Skin Diseases is a good institution, and well supplied with bathing facilities. It advertises vapor baths at fifty cents each. Twenty years ago our allopathic neighbors were ready to villify and scalp any man who would give a vapor bath; now they invite the world to come and get them!

—Many comments are passing through the papers about the female treasury clerks at Washington suffering arsenical poisoning from handling bank notes, arsenic being used in the ink for printing "greenbacks." Why should such a fuss be made about it? Don't our allopathic and homeopathic neighbors use arsenic, and call it a fine remedy! The ladies ought to be ashamed for getting poisoned by it.

—The American Medical Association, instead of publishing its annual volume of transactions, has concluded to publish a journal. It is issued weekly from Philadelphia.

—A Philadelphia doctor prescribed sixty bottles of medicine, price $300, for a case of Bright's disease and guaranteed a cure. The medicine was taken without benefit, and now the patient seeks to recover $500 damages.

—Messrs. Wm. Wood & Co., New York, publishers of the United States Pharmacopœia for 1880, wish us to say that persons desiring a list of corrections made in that work, can procure the same by sending to them a two cent stamp.

—A Mr. Scott, of Rotherhithe, England, was a violent opposer of vaccination, despite every fact in its favor. Small-pox broke out in his unvaccinated family, and his wife and three children died; and in his sense of fatal responsibility he committed suicide.

—During the summer the deaths from cholera in Egypt amounted to nearly 27,000. In the third week of August they were 1,615. During September and early October there was a lull in the disease, but now it has broken out afresh, as is common with it.

—Dr. Wright reported, in a paper read before the Tennessee Medical Society, that he had practiced for a generation in the Cumberland plateau, and recorded the fact that consumption is entirely absent from that region. Many physicians of good standing sustain him in his report.

—We have received from Messrs. Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati, a catalogue of medical and surgical books, periodicals and transactions from the libraries of two physicians, lately deceased, which are offered at very low prices. The catalogue will be sent to any address upon application.

PHYSICIANS often feel the need of some short article to hand to a neighbor to help convince him of the errors of the old-school and the superiority of Physio-Medical practice. I am preparing to supply this want by publishing a series of small tracts. For particulars address Dr. W. H. Cook.

## Bibliographical Notes.

The series of "Quiz Compends," published by P. Blakiston & Co., Philadelphia, are good outlines of the several medical branches. We have examined those on chemistry, obstetrics and anatomy, and find them covering a wide field in a very clear and condensed manner. They are excellent and useful remembrances to the student who has studied the ground carefully in large works; but he who attempts to use them as text-books will put them in the wrong place, and will turn out a poor scholar. $1 each.

*Mosaics of Bible History*, by M. & R. P. Willson, is a careful outline of the Bible record and a judicious historical connection of its books. The works and their incidents are then illustrated by numerous selections, in prose and verse, from the ablest authors who have written upon Bible themes. These selections are made with great judgment, are from a wide variety of sources, and comprise some of the finest gems of thought to be found in sacred literature. Christian students and families will be delighted with this pair of neat volumes. New York, Harper Brothers; Cincinnati, H. W. Derby & Co. $3.

To catch a human expression and transfer it to canvass or paper is at all times difficult; but to do so when that expression is the outlook of a diseased mind is thrice difficult. Attempts heretofore made in this direction, and given us in sundry works, are utter distortions and convey no information. The series of plates called *Types of Insanity*, by Dr. A. McL. Hamilton, are in strong contrast to past caricatures, and offer remarkably distinct aspects of mental abberation—true to the life and unmistakable, each of the nine plates is a vivid presentation of a particular type; and the accompanying text gives a lucid outline of the physical facts connected with insanity, and the examination of such patients. There is also a synopsis of the different State laws for the commitment of the insane to asylums. It is a most useful work, one might say an indispensable volume to any physician; and both author and publisher deserve thanks for it. New York, Wm. Wood & Co.

Cassell & Company, whose Magazine of Art is spoken of above, announce a *Holiday Book of Etchings*, prepared expressly for them by the best American artists. It promises to be a superb volume, in which lovers of art will no doubt luxuriate. This house has also entered upon the publication of a series of Manuals of Technology, which will no doubt be of great value to the different classes of skilled mechanics. Whatever this firm issues is sure to be of the best class.

The *Essentials of Pathology*, by D. T. Gilliam, M. D., is a good synopsis of this topic. The points are stated briefly, sometimes almost dogmatically; but they are in the main placed clearly, and usually to the exclusion of many things yet in dispute. On topics of tissue changes the facts are generally well presented; but on vital actions the old-time confusion reigns. Thus, in fever, the essential phenomenon is elevation temperature; while the disturbance of circulation, respiration, the nervous and muscular systems, secretion and excretion, are pronounced non essential! The work aims to be only a starting-point for beginners, and as such has very much to commend it. The engravings are familiar ones. Philadelphia, P. Blakiston, Son & Co.; Cincinnati, R. Clarke & Co., $2.

It is always a personal satisfaction to us to call attention to the *Magazine of Art*, published by Cassell & Company, New York and London. It is devoted exclusively to art subjects, in their various departments of landscape, portrait, sculpture, designing, etc. The size of its pages is convenient, and yet large enough to allow the subjects illustrated to be handled to full advantage. Its themes are varied and judiciously chosen; and each number contains a series of very choice illustrations, engraved in the most artistically finished manner and printed superbly. A new volume begins with December, and the publishers promise to make it even better than the past, which seems almost impossible. Among its attractions will be a large original etching by Henry Farrer, furnished for framing to each subscriber, besides an etching in the December number by R. U. Macbeth. In cultivating and gratifying a love of whatever is beautiful and refined, this magazine certainly

holds the first place; and every person or family that loves the elegant in painting, sculpture and decoration will delight in its pages. Monthly, $3.50 a year; issued by Cassell & Company, 739 Broadway, New York.

*General Pathological Anatomy*, by Prof. Eust. Triegler, of Tubingen, constitutes the July volume of "Woods' Medical Library." It was late in reaching us, but is none the less enjoyed on that account. Prof. Triegler has many and strong personal views, many of which are challenged; but he is none the less a learned man and a careful observer. A full proportion of his work is given to bacteria, bacilli and other microscopic bodies and fungi, which he believes play a huge part in causing disease; but which we as firmly believe exist only because disease was *first* present, and that the poisoning of the animalcules by carbolic acid or other germicide can not cure the disease, though it may endanger the patient. The general presentation of tissue changes and retrogressions is admirable. It is a desirable volume in a series that has thus far been exceedingly valuable.

## Constipation, Habitual.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ℞. | Euonymin - - | ʒ i |
| | Hydrastin - - | ℈ i |
| | Capsici - - - | gr x |
| | Extr. Juglandis - - | q s |

Soften the extract to the desired consistence with ess. menth. pip. Mix into pill mass, stiffening with a little pulv. glycerrhiza, and form into three grain pills. Dose, two or three at bed-time, Hepatic and fairly stimulating.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ℞. | Juglandin - - - | ʒ i |
| | Apocyuim - - | ℈ i |
| | Irisin - - - | gr x |
| | White Castile Soap - | ʒ ss |
| | Mucilag. Aca | q ss |

Shave the soap and rub up fine, add the powders and mix, carefully soften into pill mass with the mucilage. Form into fifty pills. One or two at night, or one night and morning. A moderate and reliable cholagogue.


**Drs. W. H. Cook and W. W. Cook**

**80 West Eighth Street,**

GARFIELD PLACE,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

HAVING associated ourselves in the general practice of Medicine and Surgery, we are prepared to treat all diseases, perform operations, and manage deformities. Dr. Wm. H. Cook gives especial care to Nervous and Female Diseases; Dr. Wm. Wesley Cook attends particularly to the Eye and Ear. But we are equally prepared to treat all forms of disease, and discharge the varied duties of our profession.

Patients abroad may consult us by letter. Many may be treated without coming here. Those who need to come here for our personal examination or care, we advise to go direct to the Cincinnati Hospital on Twelfth Street, and send for us. We can attend them in the Pay Department of this Hospital, which is strictly private and never exposed to any contagious disease. It is the grandest sanitarium in America, built by the city at a cost of nearly one million dollars, and supplied with every convenience possible. Patients can have private rooms as isolated as if at home; light, cheerful and healthful. Night and day they are attended by nurses educated and trained for this duty. The dietary is the choicest, and suited to every need. Board and nursing, $1.50 to $2 a day; or $1 a day in Ward.

Our patients in the Hospital are as completely under our directions for medicine and nursing as if in their own homes, and every facility and appliance of this great institution are at our command.

Those who prefer a hotel will get good rooms at the Indiana House, 175 West Fifth Street, for $2 a day; or at the Walnut Street House for $2.50 to $3.

Physicians desiring to consult us on particular cases, can do so for a reasonable fee. If they send patients here for us to examine, with a view to consultation, the patient will be detained as short a time as possible, and the attending physician at home will receive our full opinion and advice for management.

PURE RESINS, RESINOIDS AND ALKALOIDS.

# THORP & LLOYD BROTHERS,

# Manufacturing Pharmacists & Chemists,

**N. W. Cor. Court and Plum Sts., CINCINNATI, O.**

Permit us to call your attention to our ALKALOIDS, RESINS, RESINOIDS, etc. We would like your entire trade, and we believe that you will find it to your interest to use our preparations, exclusively. The high reputation our Medicines enjoy has been obtained from their excellence and quality, and not from extensive advertising. It is well known that the class of preparations we call your attention to here, has been uncertain in quality as found in market, and hence we invite you to protect yourself and your patient, by using those of our make. We suggest that you request your druggist to order from us in case he is not convenient to an Agent.

Should you prefer to deal directly with our house, we will take great pleasure in filling your orders on our usual business terms for such amounts as you may desire. We will be obliged for the names of those of your physician acquaintances who will appreciate a line of medicines such as we make. The information given in our notes of the accompanying list is valuable, and the list should be preserved for future reference. Respectfully,

THORP & LLOYD BROTHERS.

**Euonymin, per oz. (vial included), $1.05.**

Practitioners have employed Euonymin as made by us, and considered it valuable for many years. It has recently come into general use, owing to the reports of Prof. Richardson, of England.

**Alkaloid (White) Hydrastine, per oz. (vial included), $6.65.**

The "White Alkaloid of Hydrastis" as made by us is in the form of white crystals, and is pure. To prevent confusion please note that when this Alkaloid is desired it should be ordered under the full name "Hydrastine White Alkaloid." Alkaloid Hydrastine simply is understood to refer to the Yellow Alkaloid, which is used extensively for injections.

**Hydrastine or Berberine, per oz. (vial included), $4.00.**

The Yellow Alkaloid of Hydrastis Canadensis is generally accepted to be the same as Berberine, although it certainly differs in some respects from the published descriptions of this Alkaloid. It is the bitter principle of Hydrastis Canadensis, and gives rise to the line of salts which we designate as "Citrate of Hydrastine," "Sulphate of Hydrastine," etc., etc. This is the only "Alkaloid Hydrastine" used simply under that name.

**Hydrastine Principles Combined, per oz. (vial included), $1.35.**

This is a mixture of the Yellow and the White Alkaloids, together with the Acrid Resin and other peculiar proximate principles of Hydrastis Canadensis. This preparation is intended to be used when "Hydrastine" is prescribed, and it is always sent by us to our patrons when simply "Hydrastine" is ordered. As a remedy for internal administration where it is not necessary to have a solution, it is desirable. This is the only preparation of Hydrastis in the form of powder that represents all the medicinal constituents of the root.

**Leptandrin, per oz. (vial included), 50c.**

This is a mixture of the Resin and other principles of Leptandra Root. The Resin alone is inert, or nearly so. Those who have used our Leptandrin find it all that can be desired.

**Podophyllin (Genuine) per oz. (vial included), 45c.**

The genuine dark colored *Resin of Podophyllum* of the Pharmacopœia of the United States is the same as made by us twenty-five years ago. It was discovered by Prof. John King, M.D., and was the first of the line afterward known as Resinoids. The reputation of "Podophyllin" was derived from the use of this article. Podophyllin of a yellow color is an adulterated preparation, and is colored by means of alum or other chemicals. Yellow Podophyllin is uncertain in its action, and is very griping. We do not furnish the objectionable drug unless it is directly specified. We call the attention of the trade to the foregoing facts, and ask that purchasers designate our true Podophyllin.

**Sanguinarine Principles Combined, per oz. (vial included), 65c.**

The Root of Sanguinaria Canadensis contains a White Alkaloid. This unites with acids to form salts, all of which are of a beautiful red color. The preparation used under the name "Sanguinarine Principles Combined" is an impure form of the Alkaloid. This Alkaloid and its salts are very irritating to mucous membranes, and the inhalation of the dust should be avoided as much as possible.

The foregoing embrace a few of the principle concentrations. We issue a price list of more than eighty of these preparations, and will mail it free to all who apply for it. Address,

THORP & LLOYD BROTHERS,
CINCINNATI, O.

# SPENCER & CROCKER,

117, 119 and 121 West Fifth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
(SECOND FLOOR.)

## Wholesale Dealers in Surgical Instruments

To Medical Colleges and Hospitals, or to any one connected with them, they offer

WHOLESALE RATES.

***City orders may be sent through Telephone, and will receive prompt attention.

---

WM. F. TAIT, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Galesburg, Ill.

Especial attention given to surgery. I am prepared to go abroad under suitable circumstances, in consultations and for surgical operations.

---

WM. H. COOK, MD.,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

80 W. 8th Street, Cincinnati.

Having associated my son with me in the practice of medicine, I will be the better able to counsel with my friends out of the city, and to make visits in consultation abroad when all circumstances are suitable.

---

# WM. AUTENRIETH,

Manufacturer of

## SURGICAL

AND

## Dental Instruments!

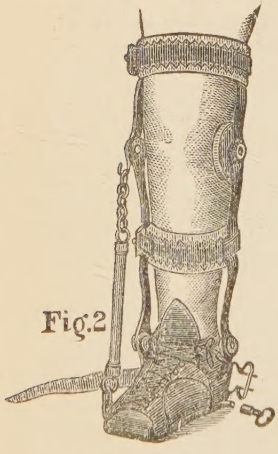


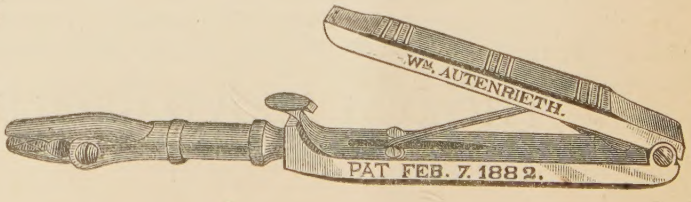
Fig. 2

**No. 71 West Sixth Street,**
**Between Walnut and Vine, - - Cincinnati, Ohio.**

Special Attention given to Fitting Apparatus for Club-Foot, Spinal and Other Deformities.

Elastic Stockings Adjusted for All Limbs on Receiving Measurements.

**Eye Cases, Dental Forceps And Instruments, Aspirators, Stethoscopes, And Everything Needed For the Surgeon.**



# PEPSIN.

## E. SCHEFFER, - - - - - LOUISVILLE, KY.

Manufactures by his Improved Method

**SACCHARATED PEPSIN:**

Which has proven its superiority over other Pepsins by its stability and uniformity, and by its agreeable taste. In digestive power it corresponds to the standard of the United States Pharmacopœia, which is as follows: One part dissolved in 500 parts of water, acidulated with 7.5 parts of hydrochloric acid, should digest at least 50 parts of hard-boiled Egg Albumen in 5 to 6 hours at 100° to 104° F.

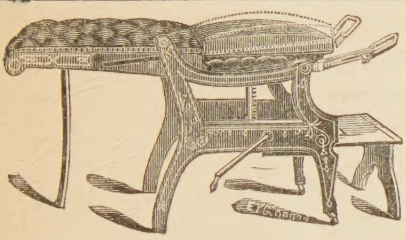
**CONCENTRATED DRY PEPSIN.**

Which possesses eight times the digestive power of the Saccharated; particularly recommended to manufacturers.

**LIQUID PEPSIN,**

very active and palatable medicine, containing4% of Saccharated Pepsin dissolved in acidulated water and glycerine.

---



## ARCHER'S PATENT.

## GYNECOLOGICAL

—AND—

## OCULIST CHAIRS.

(Patented Jan. 10th and Aug. 8th, 1882.)

MANUFACTURED BY

## GEO. W. ARCHER & CO.,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

☞ **Send for Descriptive Price List, and state where you saw this Advertisement.**

---

OLDEST HOUSE IN THE WEST.

Established 1837.

# MAX WOCHER & SON,

Manufacturers and Importers of

# SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS

AND

# ORTHOPÆDICAL APPLIANCES.

105 West Sixth Street, - - - - - - Cincinnati, O.

(Ohio Medical College Building.)

## OUR STOCK

Comprises a full assortment of Surgical Instruments in all its various branches, and to which we add constantly new inventions, approved of by the Profession here and abroad.

## APPARATUSES

For all kinds of human deformities we make with all the latest improvements, as recommended by the best authorities.

An experience of over forty years as a practical instrument maker, together with the reputation enjoyed by us for so many years, will serve as a guarantee that all orders will be promptly and satisfactorily executed.

H. M. MERRELL. FRANK R. MERRELL.

# HEADQUARTERS FOR

# PHYSICIANS' SUPPLIES.

DEAR SIR:—During the past year we have devoted our attention entirely to supplying ALL THE WANTS OF PHYSICIANS. The result of our experiment has been so favorable that we are induced to increase our efforts in this direction. An. large number of physicians have indorsed our efforts with their patronage, and ... expressed their more than satisfaction with our goods and prices. Our aim is to

**Supply the Physicians with Everything**

Necessary in the practice of medicine, surgery and obstetrics, and at such prices as give us a fair living profit. We deal directly with the physician, and have no agents on whose shelves our preparations may lie for months before they reach the consumers.

In the manufacture of our preparations we employ only skilled labor and the best materials, insuring uniform and thoroughly reliable results. Our trade for the past year has convinced us that it *pays* to put the choicest stock and the most expert labor in our manufactures.

**We supply nothing but First-Class Goods,**

And refuse in all cases to adulterate or deteriorate in order to undersell a competitor, or to meet the prices of an unscrupulous manufacturer. Every bottle bearing our label is guaranteed to be of THE BEST POSSIBLE QUALITY. We carry at all times complete lines of

**FLUID EXTRACTS, SOLID EXTRACTS,**
**RESINOIDS, ALKALOIDS,**
**SPECIFIC MEDICINES, MEDICINAL WINES,**
**SYRUPS, ELIXIRS,**

**UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY**

**SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES of best makes,**
**ALL NEW REMEDIES supplied true to name,**
**CHEMICAL WARE of our own mportation,**
**SADDLE BAGS, CASES, OFFICE OUTFITS,**
**AND EVERYTHING USED BY PHYSICIANS.**

## H. M. MERRELL & CO.,

Manufacturing Chemists

—— AND DEALERS IN ——

## PHYSICIANS' SUPPLIES.

**134 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, O.**